The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.,

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVI, NO 24
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVI, NO 13

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2M	3M	6	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$3 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	15 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Main Street, 1st door below Court House.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT.
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GUY JACOBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in building formerly occupied by H. J. Reeder.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞*Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building, third door from Main street. May 29, '81.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. June 24, '81.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-1 f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, 4&5 office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. (Office and Residence on Third street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 28-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1, 1879.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
Is again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. July 16, '80-tf

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
-)o(-
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—:o:—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Custom Tailoring,
promptly and at reasonable prices. Now is the season for a
NEW SPRING SUIT
And Tingley's the place to get a proper fit.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Shop 3rd floor Columbian Building, Main street.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

W. H. CARTER.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,
DRAWINGS
AND
SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDINGS,
FURNISHED.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
feb 3d '82-6m

PAINTING
AND
PAPER HANGING.
WM. F. BODINE,
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA. is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt, *BONE MANURE, &c.*
feb 3 1-f

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of New York.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 79-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,294
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London	5,966,372
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	2,878,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,097,595

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct, 28, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERM AN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Columbia County, ss.
Among the records of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County it is, inter alia, thus contained:
In the matter of the proceeds arising from the sale of the real estate of A. M. Rupert. } And now May 13th, 1884, on motion of E. H Little, H. Buckingham Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the real estate of A. M. Rupert.
By the Court,
In pursuance of the duties of his appointment the undersigned will meet all parties interested in the distribution of the above fund at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all persons having claims against said fund must appear and present the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
H. BUCKINGHAM,
may 19 -4w Auditor.

J. J. BROWER,
CARPETS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Blank Books.
J. W. RAEDER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
PAPER RULER
—AND—
GENERAL BOOK BINDER.
BLANK BOOKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
PERIODICALS BOUND IN ANY DESIRABLE STYLE
J. W. RAEDER,
110 & 112 W. MARKET STREET,
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

C. C. CALLIGNAN
—TIN ROOFING,—
OPERA HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.
The following properties from
$300 TO $12.000
Variously located in BLOOMSBURG and other places, affording cheap homes or profitable investment.
A Frame Dwelling
In good condition. A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Several Small FRAME DWELLINGS.
Desirable cheap homes or good investments.
A number of BETTER FRAME DWELLINGS PLEASANTLY LOCATED.
—BRICK DWELLINGS,—
from CHEAP to BEST at various locations.
BUILDING LOTS on nearly all streets at various prices.
CONTRACTS MADE TO BUILD FRAME OR BRICK BUILDINGS of any description, to be done promptly and satisfactorily.
FARMS FOR SALE
In Bloom, Benton, Fishingcreek, Hemlock, Madison, Mifflin, Montour, Jackson Pine, Catawissa and Centre townships.
The above at all prices and embracing land for
Farming, Grazing, Trucking and Tobacco Raising.
Also several good TIMBER TRACTS and
SAW MILLS.
ALSO BUSINESS LOCATIONS with trade established, including a
Woolen Mill,
in Good Condition and Location,
Carriage Manufactory, Coal Yard, Lime Stone Quarries, and Kilns.
All the above can be bought at fair prices and on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to
JOHN A. FUNSTON,
PAUL E. WIRT.

THE DAVIS.

$1.000 REWARD.
ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE. THAT THE
NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED
Will do without basting.
It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time.
It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.
It will do felling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.
It will fell across seams on any goods.
I will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches, bind dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind flats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ¼ to 3 inches in width, without basting.
It will gather with or without sewing on.
It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.
It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.
It will shirr any kind of goods.
It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.
It will make plaited trimming either scallaped or straight, and sew a piping on at the same time.
It will make knife plaiting.
J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 1, '80-tf.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. march 31-1y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, M march 31,-1y

Summer Complaints
At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*
Read the following:
BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER never fails to afford instant relief in Cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.
NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The very best medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure* cure every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.
MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in several cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus and it gave almost instant relief.
L. E. CALDWELL.
CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 20, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it always cures. Would not feel safe without a bot le in the house.
J. B. IVIE.
SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is sure, safe and reliable. No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1881.
We began using it over 20 years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SEKERY.
CONWAYSBORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.
U. S. CONSULATE,
CHEEFOO, CHINA, Feb. 5, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and trial I regard its presence in my household as a [illegible] accessity.
J. S. PORTER, U. S. Consul.
HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO, Feb. 9.
I had been severely afflicted with diarrhœa, accompanied with [illegible] pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found it stopped instant relief.
H. J. NOONE.
21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, Eng.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
R. CLARIDGE.
No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.
For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

LEGAL BLANKS,
ALWAYS ON HAND
AT THIS OFFICE

POETICAL.

AFFINITY.

You say, "We must have met before,
And yet you cannot tell where;
Some day now part of time of yore—
Some day long passed but fair!"

Ah, love, as oft the strains I've heard
Of music, dreamingly,
In seeming love to me appeared
One fair and like to thee.

Or, when I've sat by ocean's tide,
Thought wrapping all my mind,
One like to thee seemed by my side,
Thy hand with mine was twined.

And when grim care hung heavily,
For hope could I divine,
A seeming comfort came to me,
With smile—and now like thine.

C. S. Williams.

PATIENCE.

MORRIS WALLINGFORD.

Behold how patiently the year
Awaits the coming of the spring!
Through frosty winter, chill and drear,
We feel the days are drawing near
To set the trees a blossoming.

And in the bitter pinch of cold,
We know that June, with rosy glee,
And high carnival will hold,
And scatter wide the green and gold
Of Nature's lavish charity.

Why should we then at heart repine,
Though tempests overblow the sky?
Since summer suns again will shine
And bring the scarlet columbine—
The palace of the butterfly?

Life has its winters, cold as those
That drop their mantles on the plain,
But through the falling of the snows
We live in memory of the rose
And trust that it will bloom again.

With time's long patience let us bear
The chill of grief, life's sore distress,
Since hope outlives the darkest care,
And in the springtide we shall hear
Again the flower of happiness.

SELECT STORY.

THE DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

'Are we almost there, Charles?'

'Do you see that old moss-grown roof, with the huge brick chimney, peeping up among the apple blossoms? That is the house.'

Laura's heart gave an involuntary throb. Would they welcome her as a new daughter? Would they love her? Charles Page smiled as he read the thoughts passing through her mind.

'Do not fear, Laura; I do not know who could help loving you!'

Laura smiled a little doubtfully; she could hardly expect the whole world to look at her with her young husband's eyes.

Old Mrs. Page stood at the farmhouse door in her best black silk, with her "company cap" and white ribbons, as the stage coach rolled up—a hard-featured old lady, with silver streaked hair brushed away from her wrinkled forehead, and hands on which the network of veins stood up like knotted cord. Her welcoming kiss was like the peck of a bird of prey—so cold and hard did it seem against Laura's cheek.

'Mother!' whispered Laura, softly.

'I am very glad to see you Mrs. Charles,' said the old lady..

'So you are Charlie's new wife, hey?' said Farmer Page from the sitting room; 'and a tall, well grown girl, too. Come in, come in! Tea's most ready, and I dare say you'll be glad of a cup.'

There was something that passed like the chilled breath of an iceberg across Laura's heart as she entered, leaning on her husband's arm. It was not the welcome she had expected and hoped for; and involuntarily she felt that her mother-in-law's cold, criticising eye was upon her, and with no favorable glance.

'I s'pose you've been brought up to work?' said Mrs. Page, senior.

No: Laura could not say that she had.

'Can you wash and iron your husband's shirts?'

'No.'

'Can you make bread?'

'I never tried.'

'Cannot cook at all?'

'I am afraid not ma'am.'

'Humph!'

At this stage Charles, who had been watching the deepening color on Laura's cheek with some annoyance, broke in:

'But she can speak two or three different languages, mother, and paint beautifully, and I wish you could read some of the poetry she has written.'

'Humph!' again enunciated the mother-in-law. 'Languages, painting and poetry stuff won't make the kettle boil, you'll find, young lady.'

'She has been taught in a seminary, mother,' the young husband interposed, 'where she has had no opportunity to learn the useful things you speak of. All in good time. Rome wasn't built in a day.'

But Mrs. Page, with her thin lips set close together, was busying herself about the tea table. She need not have taken the trouble—Laura's appetite was pretty effectually destroyed.

'Come, darling,' said Charles, 'I want to show you the path to the spring in the woods.'

Old Mrs. Page looked contemptuously after them.

'That's all she's worth,' she muttered, 'to look at pretty things and listen to honeyed speeches. I wonder where Hiram Page would be now if I had been cut out after that patern?'

In short, it was an infinite relief all around when the short visit came to an end and Charles took his young wife back to his home. Laura was depressed and melancholy, and Charles, though he would not have confessed it even to himself, was a little prejudiced by the strong opinions expressed by both father and mother on the subject of his matrimonial choice.

Scarcely six months had passed over the horizon of their married life, however, when clouds came to darken it.

Charles Page was only a clerk in a bank but this humble salary had proved sufficient for himself and Laura. Consequently, one night returning late from business, he slipped and broke his right ankle so badly that a severe illness followed; it brought the grim phantom poverty nearer to them than it was at all pleasant.

'We won't let the old folks at home know of it, Laura,' said the young clerk, trying to speak cheerfully. 'I'm afraid they're in trouble themselves about that note my father indorsed for old Millman, and I dare say we shall get along nicely with a little economy.'

Laura was sitting by her husband's bedside one dreary November twilight, when there was an unwonted bustle at the door below—a throwing down of trunks and shrill articulation of voices. She hastened to the head of the stairs—it was Farmer Page and his wife!

'We have no home of our own now,' said Mrs. Page, senior, speaking bitterly and loud, 'and we've come to stay with you and your wife, son Charles.'

'No home of your own, mother?'

'No—thanks to your father, who would indorse that note for old Millman, and he's lost every cent—just what he might have expected, I think—and we're as good as beggars in our old age! But, dear me, what's the matter Charles?'

Then followed explanations and recitals, much to the relief of Farmer Page, who had instinctively slunk into the back ground until the violence of his wife's wrath should have subsided.

'And you're no better off than we be!' sighed Mrs. Page, glancing sadly around the room. 'Ah—h! this is what comes of fine ladies for wives!'

It was not exactly a logical conclusion, but it seemed to afford wondrous consolation to the old woman who immediately untied her bonnet-strings, and prepared to 'make herself at home.

'Is this money in the pocket-book all you've got left, Charles?' demanded his mother, about ten days after their unexpected arrival.

'Yes, mother.'

'Only five dollars; and the rent will come due to-morrow, and there's a bill for groceries enough to make one's hair stand on end—and as for milk, I don't see how men can sleep at night who charge ten cents a quart for milk that's half water. And nobody knows how much the doctor's bill is going to be, and Bridget's wages—but I'll discharge her to-morrow morning. If your wife can't do the housework of these few rooms, I can.'

Charley Page closed his eyes wearily, and pressed his hands upon his throbbing temples. It was not the best course of treatment for a feverish patient, this enumeration of domestic troubles; but old Mrs. Page had never been ill herself, and consequently made little allowance for the weak and worn out state of her son.

'I don't know what Laura's doing up in her room,' said the old lady. 'She had a great deal better buy a wash-tub and a bar of yellow soap, and do the family washing instead of putting it out and spending her time writing poetry.'

'Laura has been the most tender and devoted of nurses to me, and I will listen to no aspersions of her conduct,' interrupted Charles Page, indignantly.

'Mrs. Page screwed her lips tightly together, as she turned the solitary note over and over, but she ventured on no more derogatory remarks down stairs.

Creeping like a veritable pussy-cat up the staircase, she entered her daughter-in-law's apartment with the stealthy movement peculiar to that quadruped.

'Painting, eh, Mrs. Charles? Let me tell you I think it's your duty to attend a little more to the housework and less to your fine amusements up here. Do you see this note? it's all we've got left in the house, and if you think it's going to support you in idleness you're mistaken.

'Is Charles alone, mother?'

'Yes, he is alone; but as I was saying.'

'I think we had better join him.'

Old Mrs. Page hobbled down after Laura's graceful movements, grumbling as she went.

'Laura,' said her husband with a troubled face, 'mother tells me that our funds are getting low—

'Only a five-dollar bill left,' said the old lady clutching at it greedily, as if fearful that it would take wings unto itself and vanish into thin air.

'And,' resumed her son, 'what are we to do?'

'Might as well ask advice of the biggist wax doll in the shop around the corner,' grumbled Mrs. Page, *soto voce.*

'See Charles.'

Laura had opened her little portemonnaie, and was showering its contents on the bed, close to Charles's hand.

'My gracious me!' ejaculated the old lady, 'where did all these bills come from?'

'One hundred dollars! My dearest wife how did you get this?'

Laura's cheek flushed high with pride and gratification.

'My little picture of "Spring in the Wilderness" was sold this morning, Charles; and I have orders for two more at the same price!'

'A hundred dollars!—for a trumpery picture!' gasped Mrs. Page, senior, under her breath, yet looking at Laura now with deference and admiration drawing in her face. The woman who could earn a hundred dollars by a week's work was not to be despised.

Charles Page's eyes filled with tears; he pressed his lips lovingly to the hand whose whiteness Mrs. Page had so despised.

'My dear little wife; my helpmate indeed!' he murmured, softly.

'You must not wear that serious face any longer, Charles,' she said hiding the depth of her emotion by an assured playfulness. 'We shall have plenty of money now to last us all until you get well, and mother—she spoke it with an effort—'shall lay it out for us after the most economical fashion!'

But, to Laura's astonishment, the old lady jumped up, and threw her arms around her neck with a curious hysterical sob.

'Laura, I've been wrong all this time—I've been a conceited, obstinate old fool!'

'Mother!'

'I have—and there's no use making a secret of it! I've scorned and despised you, and been as ugly as Cain to you, and now—'

'Now we will forget it all and begin anew, mother,' said Laura, soothing the old woman's agitation with a tender kiss.

It was not until Mrs. Page the elder had had her attention called to the pre-eminent necessity of an apple-pudding for dinner, that she left off reproaching herself and crying on Laura's shoulder.

'For I have been such an old Witch of Ender to you,' she remarked, most truthfully, as she went into the kitchen.

And Charles Page, smiling up in his wife's face as the door closed said:

'You have conquered her, Laura!'

How the Fur Seals of the Behring Sea Are Driven to the Killing Grounds.

The method followed by the natives of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands, off the Alaska coast, in captoring the fur seals, is curious. During the summer season the seals frequent the shore of these islands and gather on the beach in vast numbers. The younger male or bull seals are the only ones that are killed, and they are found assembled by themselves away from the brooding rookeries. The natives go down to the beach in early morning and quietly surround a group of a hundred or more seals, getting between them and the water. The seals are then alarmed with shouts and cries, and, terrified, flee inland along the only way left open. They are driven in this way to the killing place near the village on the shores of the island. Driving them is a very easy thing, although it takes them some time to accomplish the distance; but they blunder along, stimulated by the cries of their captors The old bull seals that may be in the drove are apt to show fight, but if they do they are allowed to drop out of the crowd, as their skins are worthless. The younger ones are as easy to drive as a flock of sheep.

The seals, when finally driven up on the flats between the east landing and the village, and almost under the windows of the dwellings, are herded there until cool and rested. The drives are usually made very early in the morning, at the first breaking of day, which is half-past 1 or 2 o'clock of June and July of these latitudes. They arrive and cool off on the slaughtering grounds, so that by 6 or 7 o'clock, after breakfast, the able-bodied male population turn out from the village and go down to engage in the work of slaughter. The men are dressed in their ordinary working garb of thick flannel shirts, stout cassimere or canvas pants, over which the "tarbossa" boots are drawn; if it rains they wear their "kamlaikas," made of the intestines and throats of the sea lion and fur seal. Thus dressed, they are each armed with a club, a stout oaken or hickory bludgeon, which have been made particularly for the purpose at New London, Conn., and imported here for this especial service. These sealing clubs are about five or six feet in length, three inches in diameter at the heads, and the thickness of a man's forearm where they are grasped by the hands. Each native has his stabbing knife, his skinning knife, and his whetstone; these are laid upon the grass convenient when the work of brairing or knocking the seals down is in progress. This is all the apparatus which they have for killing and skinning.

When the men gather for work they are under the control of their chosen foreman, or chiefs; usually on St. Paul, divided into two working parties at the village, and a sub party at a Northeast point, where another salt-house and slaughtering field is established. At the signal of the chief, the work of the day begins by the men stepping into the drove, corralled on the flats, and driving out 100 or 150 seals at a time, make what they call a pod, which they surround in a circle, huddle the seals one on another as they narrow it down, until they are directly in reach, and under their clubs. Then the chief, after he has cast his experienced eye over the struggling, writhing mass passes the word that such and such a seal is bitten and that such and such a seal is too old; the attention of his men being called to these points, he gives the word strike, and instantly the heavy clubs come down all around, and every one that is eligible is stretched out stunned and motionless in less time really than I take to tell it. Those seals spared by the chief now struggle from under and over the bodies of their insensible companions and pass, hustled off by the natives, back to the sea. Then the carcasses are skinned, and the pelts prepared for shipment.

The common or popular notion in regard to seal skins is that they are worn by those animals just as they appear when offered for sale; that the fur-seals swim about, exposing the same soft coat with which our ladies of fashion so delight to cover their tender forms during inclement winter. This is a very great mistake; few skins are less attractive than is the seal skin when it is taken from the creature. The fur is not visible; it is concealed entirely by a coat of stiff overhair, dull, gray-brown, and grizzled. It takes three of them to make a lady's sack and boa. Fitting them for the market is a tedious, costly process, requiring great skill.

As the summer wanes the seals forsake the islands, and old and young takes to the sea, and it is supposed spend their intervening months, until next season, on the fishing banks of the North Pacific.—*Elliot's Alaska Seal Fisheries.*

A Whitewash that will Stick and Wash.

We find in a German paper a formula for a wash which can be applied to lime walls and afterward become water proof so as to bear washing. Resenschek, of Munich, mixes together the powder from three parts silicious rock (quartz), 3 parts broken marble and sandstone, also 2 parts of burned porcelain clay, with 2 parts freshly slaked lime, still warm. In this way a wash is made which forms a silicate if often wetted, and becomes after a time almost like stone. The four constituents mixed together give the ground color to which any pigment that can be used with lime is added. It is applied quite thickly to the wall or other surface, let dry one day, and the next day frequently covered with water, which makes it waterproof. This wash can be cleansed with water without losing any of its color; on the contrary each time it gets harder, so that it can even be brushed, while its porosity makes it look soft. The wash or calcimine can be used for ordinary purposes as well as for the finest painting. A so-called fresco surface can be prepared with it in the dry way.

INCREDIBLE.
F. A. Scratch, druggist, Ruthven, Ont., writes: "I have the greatest confidence in your Burdock Blood Bitters. In one case with which I am personally acquainted their success was almost incredible. One lady told me that half a bottle did her more good than hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine she had previously taken." Price $1.00.

Curing Consumption by Vaccination.

Among the latest surprises that science has furnished is the cure of consumption by vaccination. Recently Dr. Wesley Miller, a famous physician, read a paper entitled "Prevention of Tubercular Disease in Man and Domestic Animals," before the New York Academy of Science. The paper was called out by the recent researches of Dr. Koch, Government Adviser in the Imperial Health Department of Berlin, who discovered that consumption could be conveyed by inoculation. Dr Miller pointed out that a related disease might be transmitted from man to animals by means of inoculation, and back from animals to man, thus giving protection from or lessening the severity of disease. Pasteur, he said, found that his chickens when inoculated with a mitigated virus of chicken cholera were fortified not against this disease only, but against anthrax; and it has also been shown that when animals are vaccinated with bovine virus, as in propogating vaccine to prevent small pox in man, this operation gives immunity to the animal from other contagious diseases. Though this is not a principle to be relied upon, no such vicarious action in other cases has been known to exist. Vaccination as electricity, the essayist said, is a mysterious agency that exists in life itself, and all we can do is simply to render it harmless, transform it into different degrees of virulence, and modify its character, as a preventive. The essayist referred to a paper written by him in 1873, in which he alleged the possibility of preventing consumption of the lungs in man by means of vaccination with the modified form of tuberculosis of the bovine. Experiments of this sort were made by him. But this modified virus was first rendered harmless by having been carried through a series of generations of the bovine animal. Dr. Miller expressed the belief that at no distant day a preventive for consumption would be found in vaccination.

The Detroit *Free Press*, referring to the strike of the iron workers, gets off the following sarcastic remarks in showing up the false promises of the iron masters in 1880 when they were forcing their men to vote the Republican ticket. The workingmen were duped into voting as their employers wished on the plea that the tariff regulated wages and their only hope of receiving living wages was to keep the Republican party in power. They voted as their employers wished and now have the result in being denied living wages and the iron mills shut down because they demanded wages proportionate to the immense profits of their employers:

"The strike of the hundreds of thousands of iron workers in this country is absurd and ridiculous. Their wages are "high"—"higher than those of any other country on the globe." This is the "paradise of workingmen." Protection has made it so. Protection gives them their high wages; assures them employment; feeds them and clothes them luxuriously; makes them contented with their lot; always "assures them of a home market," so that they not only need not be out of work, but they can always obtain work at wages which enables them to live like princes. Two years ago the shops and manufactures which are now abandoned by or shut against these workingmen were placarded with the comparative prices paid to labor in this country and in Europe. The men were told that unless they voted as their employers wanted them to vote, either their wages would be reduced to the scale of foreign wages or their employers would shut up their shops altogether. No change has been made in the tariff since then. The rate on iron is still as it was then, nearly the highest imposed on any protrected article, and yet these men want higher wages. They say they can't earn money enough to pay for the increased cost of living. Thereupon their employers close their establishments. In other words, what they predicted as the fate of their warkingmen, in case of their not voting as they wished, has actually come to pass in case of their voting as they wished. This, of course, is absurd, and the workingmen ought to know better."

The Price of Meat.

The present high price of meat seems to be the result of clique manipulation, since the government contracts for beef furnished to the Indian agencies have been made for the ensuing year at prices not greately different from former years, the rates in some instances being even less. There can, therefore, be no scarcity of cattle on the Western plains, which are the great reserv oir of our beef supplies. American beef sent to the English market is supplied to it at prices lower than those charged in our seaport markets. This evidence that the prices we are asked to pay are unnatural and the result of combination on the part of the purveyors of our markets seems strong. How the thing is done ought not to remain long a secret from the interested efforts of the great newspapers of New York to elucidate it. The meat inquiry is one which they can very profitably take up. It would pay the *Herald's* readers better to know why it is that they are charged high prices for beef than to be informed of the exact appearence of things around the North Pole; and the information can be had at a good deal less cost and risk.

The market for beef in New York controls that in the country, because it is the chief distributing point, It is a surprising fact that all the best beef used on the Southern Atlantic sea coast comes from New York; it goes from the city to the country. One would think this would be an unnatural method of supply. The South ought to raise beef enough for its consumption. It does raise it in abundance, but the quality is not good. The catt

Straw in the Manger.

It is not at all difficult to rot down a straw pile, and by so doing germinate and kill most of the weed seed contained therein; by making the stack very flat, so as to catch much water, it rots rapidly, and so soon as it gets thoroughly wetted, by repiling, it soon heats and decays. But the stack or pile of straw at best only contains carbon and silica in quantities, and these are the most common and least valuable of all the elements of plant food. The quantity of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid is very small indeed, and there is no method by which this pile of straw can in any way be changed into manure containing any more of these elements than were in the stack originally. If we tread this pile down it will only be a pile of wet straw, and if we rot ever so thoroughly it will be a smaller pile of thoroughly rotten staw, and at best little better than so much swamp muck.

It is only by the use of straw as an absorbent, and as a coarse food for fattening animals, and by using with it much rich food, such as corn, bran, oil or cotton seed meal, etc., that we can change it into a manure that shall really be very valuable to use, and that will largely increase the crops where used. We must not expect that we can raise crops of grain year after year, and sell the most valuable part, and by any method turn the straw into a manure that shall keep up the fertility of the soil, if we manure only with straw we must expect to grow only straw upon the land.

It is unfortunate for any man to be so situated that he can not afford to raise stock to eat up and tread down the straw, and to be fed richer foods, so as to make a full supply of richer manure. With any system of farming we now have, the land must sooner or later become exhausted and cease to yield profitable crops if we fail to return to the soil the essential elements of plant food removed in such crops.—*New York Tribune.*

Farmers and Poultry.

Farmers have plenty of room and land to spare on which fowls may be kept to advantage. Cheap houses can be built on the premises to shelter a hundred or two birds that will give them fresh eggs in abundance (to use in the household or sell for cash) in the right season. There is very little labor to be performed in the proper care of a few score of nice fowls during the breeding season. And a large, very large, percentage upon the cost and keeping all told, is the natural and certain return there may be realized to any farmer anywhere, on a large or small scale, where this business is conducted as it should be. Why, then, should not our farmers avail themselves of this plainly remunerative adjunct upon their premises?

There is more money in good poultry raising (considering its cost) by one-half, to be had annually than can be realized from the pigs or sheep on a farm. And yet the latter are fed and housed and bred everywhere to the entire neglect, almost, of fowl stock. Our farmers will do well to look into the merits of this thing. Good fowls of any of the improved breeds may now be had at a reasonable price. And we sincerely recommend this matter to the careful consideration of those who have the facilities at hand to rear good poultry at a remunerative rate, but who have neglected this well-paying branch of rural economy.—*Home Circle.*

The Cherokee Rose.

The legend of the Cherokee rose is as pretty as the flower itself. An Indian chief of the Seminole tribe was taken prisoner by his enemies, the Cherokees, and doomed to torture but became so seriously ill that it became necessary to wait for his restoration to health before committing him to the fire. And as he lay prostrated by disease in the cabin of the Cherokee warrior, the daughter of the latter, a young dark-faced maid, was his nurse. She fell in love with the young chieftain and wishing to save his life urged him to escape, but he would not do so unless she would flee with him. She consented. Yet before she had gone far, impelled by the soft regret of leaving home, she asked permission of her lover to return home, for the purpose of bearing away some memento of it. So, retracing her footsteps she broke a twig from the white rose which climbed up the poles of her father's tent, and preserved it during the flight through the wilderness, and planted it by the door of her new home in the land of the Semenoles. and from that day this beautiful flower has always been known between the capes of Florida and throughout the Southern States by the name of Cherokee rose.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.—It may be that the time has not come yet for our people to take hold of the beet root sugar question in earnest, and that when it does come, it will prove a profitable and permanent interest. In spite of the partial failures here in some localities, we must not think it cannot be made to pay, for we must remember that the establishment of the beet-sugar industry in France and Germany was the outcome of not one year, but twenty years, of careful scientic work. Many experiments proved failures, and many men were found who said from the first that the manufacture of sugar from beets was a commercial impossibility. But in spite of adverse criticisms, partial failures and the opposition of many interested parties, the beet-sugar industry did succeed, and to day two-fifths of the sugar consumed by the civilized world is manufactured, at a profit, from sugar beets. France to-day has reason to be thankful that she steadily preserved in her enterprise, and made a success of a business which has since added millions of dollars to her treasury.—*Tribune & Farmer.*

Poultry.

Rev. J. M. Huntting, Jamaica L. I. says: I have had the care of poultry most of the last seventy years. I buy most of their feed. I find from keeping a debit and credit account, (this account now by me,) that for every dollar I pay for feed I get two dollars' worth of eggs. My neighbor, Mr. Cashier Crane, says it is a good investment. I had a dominick hen which had a fine brood of chickens and then laid eighty nice eggs before she offered to sit again. I have a yellow Brahma now laying which has exceeded that number. I have no trouble with hen lice, as I scatter air-slacked lime in their nests, on their perches and about the hennery. I have not lost a chicken with gaps in many years, as I feed them onward from hatching with cracked corn daily. This keeps the worms out of their throats. Some of my neighbors who had lost forty in a short time took my hint and lose no more.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate on Wednesday of last week to be members of the tariff commission:

William A. Wheeler, of New York, (chairman); John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts; Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Austin W. Garland, of Illinois; Jacob Ambler, of Ohio; John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Robert P. Porter, of District of Columbia; John W. H. Underwood, of Georgia, and Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisianna.

Mr. Wheeler, who will be president of the commission, was lately vice president of the United States. Mr. Oliver is a large iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, and was Mr. Cameron's candidate for the United States senate in January of last year. Mr. Hayes has been associated for many years with the wool interests of the country, and is regarded as one of the best informed men in the United States on the growing of wool and manufacture of woolen goods. Mr. Garland has also been identified with the woolen interest, and for several years was president of the National wool growers' association. Mr. Porter is a well known statistician, who was connected with the census bureau and was charged with the collection and tabulation of statistics on wealth, debt and taxation in the United States. Mr. Ambler is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., but removed to Ohio and served on the bench and in the legislature of that state, and also two terms as representative in congress from the Seventh district of Ohio. Mr. Phelps, who is a democrat, is a native of Connecticut, who has long resided in Missouri. He was a prominent politician before the war, was a member of Congress, and served as chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1876 he was elected governor of Missouri, and has since been a prominent aspirant for a seat in the senate.

The Blue and the Gray.

In the spring of 1863, two great armies were encamped on either side of the Rappahannock, one dressed in blue, the other in gray. As twilight fell, the bands on the Union side began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Rally Round the Flag," and that challenge of music was taken up by those on the other side, and they responded with "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and "Away Down South in Dixie." It was borne in upon the soul of a single soldier in one of those bands of music to begin a sweeter and more tender air, and slowly as he played it there joined in a sort of chorus the instruments on the Union side, until finally a great and mighty chorus swelled up and down our army: "Home, Sweet Home." When they had finished there was no challenge yonder, for every band upon the farther shore had taken up the lovely air, so attuned to all that is holiest and dearest, and one great chorus of the two great hosts went up to God; and when they had finished, from the boys in gray came a challenge: "Three cheers for home!" and they went up, resounding through the skies, from both sides of the river. "Something upon the soldiers' cheeks washed off the stains of powder."—*Argonaut.*

HOW WOMEN LEARN.

Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned by experience that it overcomes despondency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—*Home Journal.*

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Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRANNAN, 173 Prestman st.

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Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1880.
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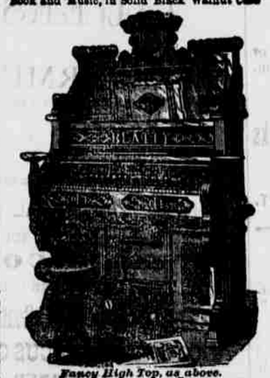

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WHEN YOU DO YOUR SPRING SHOPPING

If you come in person,

The trains from the different branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad come to the new Broad Street Station, which is within one block of our store; you walk directly through the new City Hall to our Market Street front. If you come by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, any horse car on Thirteenth Street will bring you directly from the Callowhill Street Depot to our door. If you come through Camden, N. J., any horse car on Market Street, except the red ones, will bring you direct. We have provided new and spacious reading and toilet rooms for the free use of visitors.

If you order by letter,

Departments of goods have been so enlarged and improved that our stock, unquestionably the most comprehensive in the United States, is better than ever. We send without charge, or any obligation to purchase, samples of the new Dress Goods, Silks, etc. We give prices of our entire stock in our new Catalogue for Spring and Summer, which is mailed free to all who send us address on postal card. Hundreds of orders are filled daily, and goods sent by mail and express to every State and Territory, with full privilege of return and refund of money if they do not suit.

John Wanamaker,

PHILADELPHIA.

Chestnut, Market and Thirteenth Streets, and City Hall Square. Dry Goods, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear and Housekeeping Appointments.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., Ph. D., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teaches experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

I. Adjunct Courses: Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

F. P. BUTMYER, Secretary.

Oct. 1, '81.—

GUNS

OF EVERY KIND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Knives, Razors, Skates, Hammocks, etc.

Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS

WANTED! Ladies and Gentlemen, to engage with us to sell several Useful Household Articles. Profits large. Labor is light. Exclusive territory given. No competition. Terms liberal. Circulars FREE. Address, Hewitt Manufact'g Co., Box 868, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW CURE FOR

POTATO BUGS

AND ALL TROUBLESOME VERMIN.

Safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. Sample Package, Postpaid, 30 cts. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

J. H. Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds for sale very cheap. Catalogues free. Address, RICHARD HULL & CO., Box 868, Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 21 -3m J. H. J.

$66 a week in your own town Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. march 31 -1y

OPIUM Morphine HABIT CURED In 10 to 20 DAYS.

THOUSANDS of references from persons cured. No Pay until Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

April 21 -3m ald

STANDARD FOOD FOR PLANTS

ODORLESS.

For producing flowers and vigorous growth it has no equal. Has stood the test for years, and always does all claimed for it. Is specially adapted for house plants and gardening, giving a healthy growth and abundant flowers.

Over 10,000 packages sold in 1881. Awarded the medal at the mechanics' fair in Boston. Put up in packages at 10 and 25 cents each.

For sale at THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-page Pamphlet, 25c.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and Address

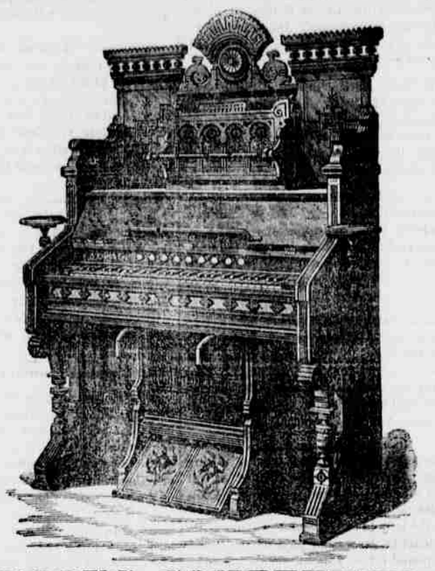
M. L. LOVELL 312 Lackawanna Ave SCRANTON, PA.

March 3-1y

CAUTION.

GET THE BEST.

ESTEY ORGANS.



STRONG COMPETITION

In the manufacture of Organs is resulting in the production and sale of cheap goods, made from inferior materials. I refer particularly to bogus Organs that are continually springing into existence, without any merit whatever, except to be offered cheap, and then when purchased found to be dear at any price. Will you not then, reader,

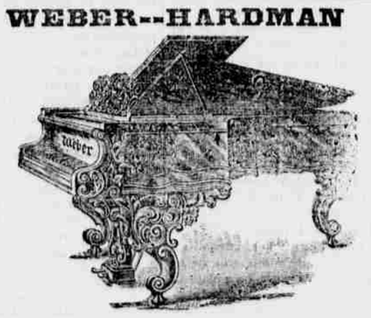
If you Contemplate Buying an Organ

consider it your only safeguard to select an instrument bearing the names of first class, wholly responsible makers. A good assortment of styles of the celebrated Estey Organs can now be seen at the new rooms of the Only Authorized Agent for the Estey Organs in Columbia County. A guarantee for five years from the manufacturers accompanies every Estey Organ.

J. SALTZER, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

June 25, '80-tf

WEBER--HARDMAN



PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE PA

June 10, '81-1y

WHEN FOUND MAKE A NOTE OF

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET A

SPRING OR SUMMER SUIT

—IS AT—

DAVID LOWENBERG

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Stylish Well Made Clothing

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FINEST STOCK OF

YOUTHS' BOY'S and Children's CLOTHING.

BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS

HANDSOME PATTERNS.

PERFECT FITS,

REASONABLE PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

ON HAND.

C. B. ROBBINS,

FINE WINES and LIQUORS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia		11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Sunbury	6 50 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	"	Kane	2 50 p m
"	arrive at	Erie	7 45 p m
Niagara Express	leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	"	Sunbury	1 50 p m
"	"	Williamsport	3 25 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 45 p m
"	"	Kane	10 05 p m
Fast Line	leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 05 p m
"	"	Sunbury	5 15 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	arrive at	Lock Haven	8 10 p m

EASTWARD.

Lock Haven Express	leaves	Lock Haven	7 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	9 05 a m
"	"	Sunbury	10 10 a m
"	arrive at	Harrisburg	12 05 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	5 15 p m
Fast Line	leaves	Canandaigua	7 05 p m
"	"	Watkins	8 40 p m
"	"	Elmira	9 30 p m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	"	Sunbury	1 82 a m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
Day Express	leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arrive at	Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 p m
Erie Mail	leaves	Erie	11 35 a m
"	"	Kane	4 10 p m
"	"	Renovo	9 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	"	Sunbury	1 05 a m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail west and Lock Haven Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton,

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after February 19th, 1881, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Northern Express	6.30 a.m.	arrive Elmira 12.30 pm
	Arrive at Canandaigua	3.25 p. m.
	" Rochester	4.40 "
	" Niagara	8.45 "
Niagara Express	1.50 p. m.	arrive Elmira 6.05 p m
		arrive Canandaigua 8.35 "
		" Rochester 9.45 "
		" Niagara 12.50 a m
Fast line	5.15 p m	arrive Elmira 10.30 p m
"		" Watkins 11.10 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Southern Express	1.33 a.m.	arrive Harrisb'g	3.15 a m
		arrive Philadelphia	7.00 "
		" New York	9.35 "
		" Baltimore	7.10 "
		" Washington	8.20 a m
Lock Haven Ex	10.50 a m	arrive Harrisb'g	12.55 pm
		arrive Philadelphia	5.40 p m
		" New York	8.45 "
		" Baltimore	5.20 "
		" Washington	6.47 "
Day Express	1.50 p m	arrive Harrisburg	3.25 p m
		" Philadelphia	7.05 "
		" New York	10.00 "
		" Baltimore	7.00 "
		" Washington	8.17 "
Erie Mail	1.05 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	3.00 a. m
		" Philadelphia	7.00 "
		" New York	9.35 "
		" Baltimore	7.00 "
		" Washington	8.20 "

J.R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

November 7th, 1881.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 56 and 7,20 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 19, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	3 30	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 13
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 19
9 03	3 20	9 37	.....Taylorville..	9 45	2 20	6 24
8 58	3 11	9 30	.....Lackawanna..	9 52	2 27	6 32
8 48	3 02	9 24	.....Pittston.....	9 58	2 34	6 40
8 42	2 52	9 19	..West Pittston..	10 03	2 39	6 45
8 37	2 50	9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 08	2 44	6 50
			.....Maltby.....			6 54
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
9 05	2 38	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 02
9 00	2 30	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	2 25		.Plymouth June			7 17
8 16	1 18	8 55	.....Plymouth..	10 26	3 02	7 22
	2 11		.....Avondale....		3 06	7 30
8 07	2 04	8 47	.....Nanticoke...	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 51	8 39	Munlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	1 33	8 26	.....Shickshinny..	10 55	3 33	8 26
7 33	1 16	8 17	.....Hick's Ferry.	11 07	3 45	8 50
7 26	1 06	8 12	.....Beach Haven.	11 13	3 51	9 00
7 20	12 42	8 03	.....Berwick.....	11 20	3 57	9 10
7 13	12 38		.....Briar Creek..			9 00
7 09	12 28	7 56	.....Willow Grove.		4 07	8 03
7 05	12 24	7 52	.....Lime Ridge...		4 12	8 09
6 57	12 14	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 39	4 20	8 18
6 51	12 06	7 38	.....Bloomsburg..	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	11 58	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 50	4 33	8 30
6 37	11 49	7 26	Catawi'a Bridge	11 55	4 38	8 37
6 31	11 08	7 11	.....Danville....	12 18	4 56	8 55
6 10	10 56		.....Chulasky....			9 02
6 04	10 48		.....Cameron.....		5 19	9 04
5 45	10 28	6 45	Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 19
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.			p.m.	p.m. a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to HISCOX & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

Hiscox & Co.

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING Size, $1.25.

COLOGNE.

March 9, '82 1y.